Specimen 2

It grows on the banks and small trees of the River banks, but also on tall trees where its trunk may be 6 inches thick. The branchlets are terete (round) the stipules very large, membranous and deciduous (soon falling) (2–3 inches long) and persistent longer than in most other species, is clearly fragrant when fresh. The young growth is very glandular hairy, or tomentose, often even tomentose since more or less strigose, except with large & sharp pointed teeth, 1 and 5 lobes. Leaves small, lanceolate, not very fine, ~~very~~ ~~strongly~~ coloured. Seeds (?) 2 and 3 lobes, black with a bloom, obtuse or slightly notched, with a brown chalazal raphe indistinct or very thin. —

511

This is the widest spread species of the U.S. and the hardiest one, as it extends to Lake St Jean 90 miles north of Quebec and to the shores of the Upper Mississippi and the shores of Lake Superior; in the west it is common on the banks of the Ohio and its branches & affluents and the Red River of Lake Winnipeg. But I have not seen it from Louisiana Texas, but a form of it is found again in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, New Mexico, and perhaps in South Utah, which would show a tendency to flowering pubescence — but can be readily distinguished by the thin diaphragms. It is the earliest flowering of our species, and the Rhoeas blossoms 25 Apr & 15 of May and matures earlier than any other — & thus it would be brought to market before our hard cultivated grays, sometimes as early as July 1st. It was widely known as the Jersey Grape from the rocky unexplored banks of the Mississippi; — for that is a ripe fruit is found though elegant & tasteless. It is singular that our vintners have never as far as I can find out, made wine of this species nor tried to cultivate and improve it; they probably expected bad results from the

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Par 3

large fruits & vegetables — but the experiment should be made by and public-spirited men ought to ~~pt~~ encourage the cultivation for large domestic markets, which do occur e.g. along the Lakes — Niagara, Detroit etc. and cultivate them a

12 ~~V. rotundifolia Lancaster~~ As has been stated above this species has been confused with V. labrusca, to which, indeed it bears a certain resemblance, but the characters enumerated, especially the flower & fruit & the stipules, the leaf & the base of the leaf, & the shape of the displays, the seeds distinguish it as well as any two species above all the seeds distinguish it

V. rotundifolia mostly a low bushy plant of wilted sandy or with weak decaying twigs, but under favorable circumstances probably high climbers, mostly glabrous, leaves rather small (3 inches wide) mostly broad with a broad, often cordate base, coarse teeth, adhesively glabrous, shiny of a very pale green color, slightly bitter, seeds with obtuse ridges, of very pleasant aromatic taste, with hilly coats, used for the Muscadine

~~Pendulum grapes~~ for the South of the Mississippi to Texas, also found on the Ohio River near Nashville, its favorite localities are the gravelly or sandy banks of rivers, more rarely (often) also on rocky plains — in Missouri it is called Sand grape — Dr Lasserre gives it as the wild ancestor of Lugo grape. Dr Fraser says it is not a good wine. Dr Fraser and makes as the finest species for grafting, found very it is used as the best species for grafting, found very on it as it grows easily from cuttings — it is said to be vigorous plants and is perfectly resistant.

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G. Engelmann on the species of Vitis in Missouri
Trans. Acad. St. Louis I 660 (1860)

recognizes only V. aestivalis & V. cordifolia (including riparia) in Missouri; states that V. labrusca is an eastern species and that V. vinifera can not stand our climate.
V. rupestris seems to grow also in Missouri.

Grape seeds etc in Arnsbergs Catalogue 1875 p. 4-7

In Gray's Manual ed 1856 Vitis cordifolia & riparia are placed together

513 also in ed 5th ~~1870~~. but in addenda of 1868 they are separated by me

Bulletin of the Torrey Club June 1878 & May 1879 both are more clearly distinguished

took for Shaw

partment of the Interior,

CENSUS OFFICE,

Brookline, Mass., April 9th, 1881.

Sir,

closed letter from Curtiss

ergon have read it please

n.

ood observer that he

in the field are unlikely

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roots from being thrown to the surface by alternate freezing and thawing, a mound of earth hoed up around the plants, or a ridge thrown up with a plow, so as to elevate the ground somewhat in the rows, will be found to afford all the protection necessary. By no means delay planting till *late* in spring (after May first here), and if your ground is not ready in time, you had much better cultivate it with corn or hoed crops of some kind, and postpone planting until next fall. Planting in rows, six feet apart, is now the usual method; it gives sufficient space for a horse and man to pass through with plow or cultivator; the distance in the rows varies somewhat with the growth of the different varieties and the richness of the soil. Most of our vigorous, strong growers, the Concord, Ives, Hartford, Clinton, Taylor, Norton, Herbemont, will need eight to ten feet in the rows; Scuppernongs are planted 20 to 30 feet apart; while the Delaware, Catawba, Creveling, Iona, may have sufficient room when planted six feet apart. The dwarfing treatment practiced with European varieties, especially by German vintners, will not do for American vines, which must have ample room to spread and a free circulation of air. The number of vines required to set an acre (containing 43,560 square feet), will be:

DISTANCE, FEET.	METRES.	NUMBER.
5 ft. by 5 ft.	1 m 54 by 1 m 54	1,742
5 ft. by 6 ft.	1 m 54 by 1 m 85	1,452
6 ft. by 6 ft.	1 m 85 by 1 m 85	1,210
6 ft. by 7 ft.	1 m 85 by 2 m 15	1,037
6 ft. by 8 ft.	1 m 85 by 2 m 46	907
6 ft. by 9 ft.	1 m 85 by 2 m 75	807
6 ft. by 10 ft.	1 m 85 by 3 m	725
7 ft. by 7 ft.	2 m 15 by 2 m 15	889
7 ft. by 8 ft.	2 m 15 by 2 m 46	777
7 ft. by 9 ft.	2 m 15 by 2 m 75	690
7 ft. by 10 ft.	2 m 15 by 3 m	622
8 ft. by 8 ft.	2 m 46 by 2 m 46	680
8 ft. by 9 ft.	2 m 46 by 2 m 75	605
8 ft. by 10 ft.	2 m 46 by 3 m	544
9 ft. by 9 ft.	2 m 75 by 2 m 75	537
9 ft. by 10 ft.	2 m 75 by 3 m	484
10 ft. by 10 ft.	3 m by 3 m	435

1 acre = 41 *ares* French measure, or one *Hectare* nearly equal to two and a half acres.

Having determined the distance at which you desire to plant the vines, mark off the rows, running them parallel, and with the most level lines of your slope or hillside, so that you may easily plow between the rows and that the ground may not wash. (On an eastern slope the rows will therefore run in a direction from north to south, which most vine dressers prefer.) Be careful, on sloping ground, to leave spaces for surface drains, the steeper the hillsides the more frequent must these surface drains be. Then divide the rows into the desired distances, by the aid of a stretched line, and put small stakes where each plant is to stand. Now, if the ground is sufficiently dry so as to pulverize well, make the holes to receive the vines, as shown in fig. 19. The depth of these holes must necessarily vary somewhat with the nature of the soil. On very steep hillsides,

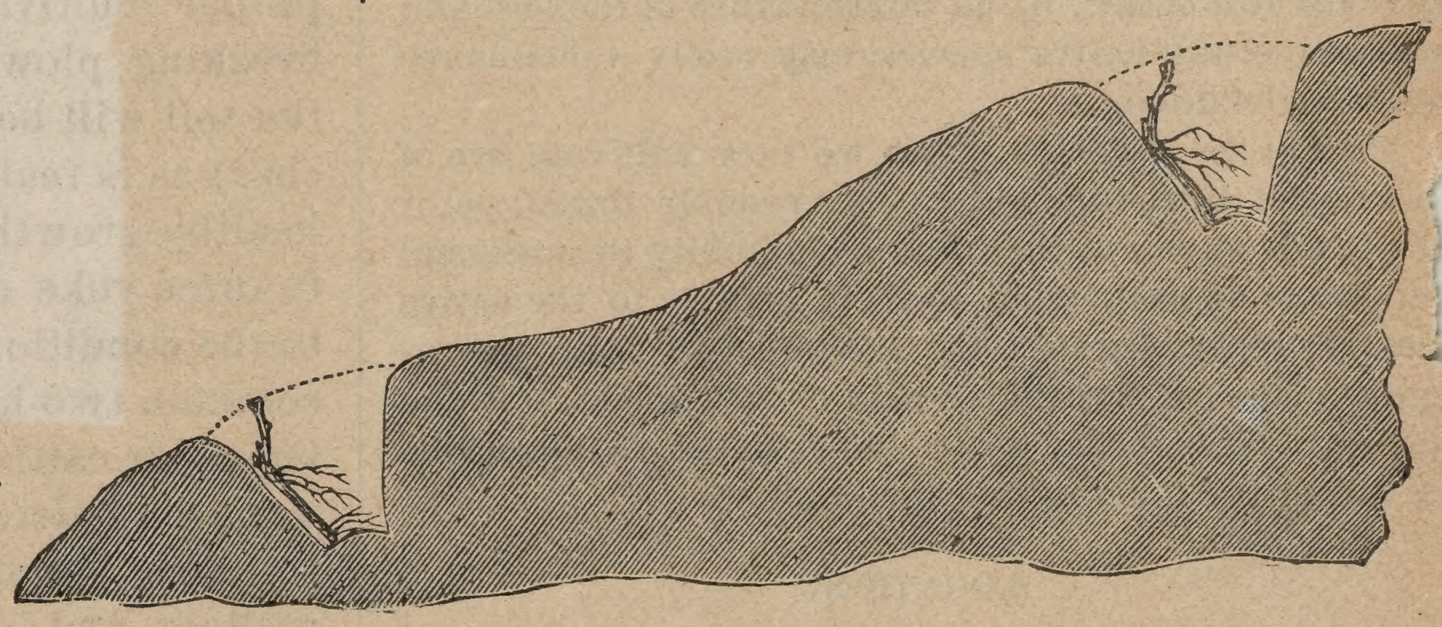

Fig. 19.

and especially on southern slopes, with naturally warm, dry soil, you must plant deeper than on gentle slopes with deep, rich soil, or on bottom land and rich prairies. Eight inches will be deep enough on the latter; on the former we should plant from twelve to fourteen inches deep.

Having made the holes, and it is best not to make too many at a time, as the ground will dry out too quickly, you can go to planting.

We do not intend to discuss here the various modes of multiplication or propagation of grape vines from cuttings, layers or single eyes (buds), still less the production of new varieties from seed and Hybridizing, as this would far exceed the scope of this brief Manual, nor do we desire to say whether you should plant cuttings or rooted plants, and whether plants grown from cuttings, from single eyes or layers, are preferable. Propagators and nurserymen are not considered disinterested, impartial judges on this question. But we may reasonably suppose that those who read this catalogue are either our customers or desire to purchase rooted vines from us, and want to get *the best plants*. Vines raised from layers were in former years held to be superior, and are still preferred by many, but unprejudiced and observing cultivators have found that they only *look* stronger and finer, but are *not as good* as plants properly

513-A

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3. Hybrids between *Delaware* and *Vinifera:*—
CROTON, ITHAKA, WYLIE'S DELAWARE HYBRIDS.
By crossing the *Delaware* with *Diana* were produced the ONONDAGA and WALTER, perhaps also RARITAN; by a cross of Delaware and Cordifolia Mr. Rickett produced the PUTNAM, and finally, some crosses between Hybrids were produced.

So far most Hybrids produced were between *Labr.* and *Vinifera;* as the former have a tendency to leaf mildew, to fruit rot, and roots subject to the attacks of Phylloxera; the production of a healthy, resisting form, in a Hybrid between these and the here still more unhealthy Vinifera, is highly improbable, especially when some tender, glass-house grown variety is used for that purpose. Only by the selection of the most healthy and hardy varieties of a native and foreign species, or, perhaps still better, by an intermixture of the best and most vigorous native species, may really valuable results be obtained.

Most of the Hybrids which we now cultivate are of too recent introduction to be thoroughly tested; yet it is already apparent that their adaptability to successful culture is in proportion to their affinity to the native parent, especially in roots and foliage. And the requirements of Hybrid grapes, as to climate, soil and aspect, will be found quite similar to the requirements of one or the other of their progenitors.

LOCATION.

The only *general* rules we can give, to guide us in the selection of a proper, desirable location for vineyards, are:

1. A good wine-growing region is one where the season of growth is of sufficient length to ripen to perfection our best wine grapes, exempt from late spring frosts, heavy summer dews, and early frosts in autumn. Do not attempt, therefore, to cultivate the grape in low, damp valleys, along creeks; low situations, where water can settle and stagnate about the roots will not answer; wherever we find the ague an habitual guest with the inhabitants, we need not look for healthy grape-vines; but on the hillsides, gentle slopes, along large rivers and lakes, on the bluffs overhanging the banks of our large streams, where the fogs arising from the water give sufficient humidity to the atmosphere, even in the hottest summer days, to refresh the leaf during the night and morning hours, there is the location of the grape.

2. A good soil for the vineyard should be a dry, calcareous loam, sufficiently deep (say three feet) loose and friable, draining itself readily. New soils, both granitic and limestone, made up by nature of decomposed stone and leaf mould, are to be preferred to those that have long been in cultivation. If you have such a location and soil, seek no further, ask no chemist to analyze its ingredients, but go at once to

PREPARING THE SOIL.

The old system of *trenching* is no more practiced, except upon very hard, stony soil, and upon steep hillsides, being too costly and of very little, if any, advantage. The plow has taken the place of the spade, and has much lessened the expense. While we would urge a thorough work in the preparation of the soil before planting the vine, and warn against planting in ditches, or worse yet in square holes, we believe that by careful grubbing (in timber lands) leaving no stumps, which would only be a continual eyesore and hindrance to proper cultivation, and then using a large breaking plow, followed by the subsoil plow, the soil will be stirred as deep (say twenty inches) as is really necessary to insure a good and healthy growth of vines. This will require two to three yoke of oxen to each plow, according to the condition of the soil. For old ground a common two-horse plow, with a span of strong horses or cattle, followed in the same furrow by a subsoil stirrer, will be sufficient to stir the soil deeply and thoroughly, and will leave it as mellow, and in its natural position as desirable. This may be done during any time of the year when the ground is open and not too wet. Most soils would be benefited by underdraining; the manner of doing it is the same as for other farm crops, except that for vines the drains should be placed deeper; it is less important on our hill sides, and too costly to be practiced to a great extent here; wet spots, however, must be drained at least by gutters, and to prevent the ground from washing, small ditches should be made, leading into a main ditch. Steep hill sides, if used at all, should be terraced.

PLANTING.

The soil being thus thoroughly prepared and in good friable condition, you are ready for planting. The proper season for doing this is in the fall, after the 1st of November, or in the spring, before the 1st of May. Most vineyards are planted in spring, and in northern, very cold localities, this may be preferable. *We* prefer fall planting; the ground will generally be in better condition, as we have better weather in the fall, and more time to spare. The ground can settle among the roots in winter; the roots will have healed and calloused over, new rootlets will issue early in spring before the condition of the ground would have permitted planting, and the young plants commencing to grow as soon as the frost is out of the ground, will start with full vigor in spring. To prevent the

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Messager agricole, Montpellier 10 Juin 1874
Vol V. no 5. - p. 168 514
Les Vignes sauvages des Etats-Unis par Planchon

Sect I. Muscadinia Pl.

1. Vitis rotundifolia Mich. Durand Vitis vulpina Lin (pro parte) Engelm Agrs etc.

Vitis vulpina dicta acinis peracinis purpureis in racemo paucis sapore foetido et ingrato praeditis, cute crassa carnosa Clayton N° 696 et Gronov. Virg. 1762 p. 34 [which is there given as Synon of V. labrusca]

Sect II Euvitis Pl.

2. V. labrusca Lin Jacq. Mich. Durand Engelm

3. V. candicans Engelm Durand. V. Mustangensis Buckley

4 V. Caribaea DC. Durand. Engelm [I never placed that among N Am species!] Floride et des Etats les plus chauds de l'Union - Antilles, Mexique etc.

5. V. aestivalis Mich. Durand. Engelm.
var V. Linnaeana

6. V. cordifolia Mich
α genuina Durand
β riparia Torr & Gr. Durand Vitis riparia Mx.
γ Floridana Jacq. Hort Schoenb. p. 14 tab 427. (1804)

Espèces moins tranchées et moins connues:

7. Vitis rupestris Scheele Missouri - Texas

8. Vitis monticola Buckley Texas

9. Vitis Arizonica Engelm

10. Vitis Californica Benth.

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Mr J. LeConte

Enumeration of the Vines of N. America

in Proceedings Acad Philad VI. p. 269 (1853)

1. V. labrusca !
2. V. tenuifolia (from description likely to be aestivalis)
3. V. aestivalis !
4. V. bicuneata (from description, to be referred to aestivalis
5. V. vulpina (probably = V. cordifolia)
6. V. araneosus (= aestivalis ver. exemplar!
7. V. bicolor (seems to be aestivalis var)
8. V. pullaria (V. cordifolia)
9. V. riparia (probably our V. cordifolia foetida)
10. V. odoratissima (seems also to belong to cordifolia)
11. V. rotundifolia !
12. V. palmata "Blaud Grape" = labrusca var ?

Therefore:

1. V. labrusca with 12 palmata
3. V. aestivalis with 2 tenuifolia
4 bicuneata
6 araneosus
7 bicolor
5. V. vulpina (= cordifolia)
with 8 pullaria
9 riparia
10 odoratissima

11 V. rotundifolia

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Vitis

Native Grapes and their allies
Varieties by H. W. Ravenel
Patent Office Report
Agricult. for 1859
p. 537

Vitis labrusca with many alt. v.
var.
V. aestivalis with some —
V. cordifolia with none
V. vulpina with one (looping)

Native Grapes of Pennsylvania
etc
by J. T. Weber
ibid p. 64

Native Grapes of Arkansas Thurber
Ill Rev. Grape p. 37 ibid p. 30

Saccharine matter of Grapes
Inkpr. p. 42

Les Vignes des Etats unis, Durand.
Bulletin Soc. Acclimat. vol IX. p. 313 & 409

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GEORGE ARMSTRONG PAPERS

Smithsonian Institution,

Washington, D. C., May 20, 1862.

Dear Sir:

The reductions of the meteorological observations made for this Institution from 1854 to 1859, in all parts of the United States, have been printed, and form a volume of 1270 quarto pages. The general temperature tables, periodical phenomena, storms, &c., which will form the second volume of about equal size, is now in the press.

The first volume is nearly ready for distribution; and as its size and weight prevent its safe transmission by mail, we request you to inform us how you wish it sent to you, whether by Express direct to your address, or to the care of one of our agents, viz:

Swan, Brewer & Tileston, - - Boston.

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March 1872

American Grape vines

517

I. Grape vines with loose bark (at last separating in shreds with the aid of crooked tendrils.

The young shoots climbing by

seed with longitudinally grooved

1. berries small 3-6 or in some large forms even

The raphe or of the obtuse seeds

~~seeds obtuse and marked~~

~~marked on them~~ over the top of the obtuse seeds

Of the species of this group on well grown canes

~~produce like the~~ (or buds opposite the stem)

~~Grape vine grape~~ tendril opposite the leaf

~~regularly~~ leaves ~~while the third leaf where no~~

just like the European ~~vine~~ grape vine

~~tendrils~~, exhibit a regular alternation of two

(or the equivalent an inflorescence)

leaves with tendrils opposite to them — and a third leaf

without a tendril.

2. berries large 7-9 and sometimes even 10 lines in

diameter, raphe generally visible or more or less deeply

notched top of the seed. — These plants ~~exhibit~~ ~~have a tendril~~

on well grown canes exhibit a tendril opposite each leaf

with only rare and irregular intermissions.

II. Grape vines with a firmly ~~attached~~ adhering smooth bark which does

not scale off, tendrils always almost simple

~~shrub plants~~ ~~more hardy than climbing~~ berries 7-9 or even 10 lines in diameter ~~very few~~ a few seeds throughout without

1. V. cordifolia ~~Max~~ leaves ~~heart~~ usually tall climbing high, timber

~~sometimes~~ not rarely 6-9 inches in diameter — leaves heart

shaped ~~round~~ coarsely ~~dentate~~ toothed, rarely slightly

woolly smooth and shining sometimes when young slightly ~~woolly~~ downy

lobed; berries among the smallest — large branches

dead without a bloom, mature late in the fall or

beginning of winter, ~~off~~ usually with only one seed, which is

short and broad and has a very prominent raphe. ~~Horticultural~~

~~varieties of this form are known~~ This is a common form

and usually 3–5 lobed, when young always ~~[illegible]~~ with very short and broad teeth, ~~[illegible]~~ bright red or rusty, at last smoothish, but dull and never shining like the preceding one. Berries usually larger than in both others, and ~~[illegible]~~ when well grown in compact bunches, coated with a distinct bloom. Seeds usually 2 or 3 ~~with a cord similar to~~ longer than those of the last but marked with a very prominent cord.

This is the well known summer grape ~~common~~ throughout the middle and southern states, ~~commonly~~ usually found in open woods and on uplands, which ripens its fruits earlier in fall than the preceding. It is the most variable of our species and hence has adhered perpetually observers into ~~establish~~ the establishment of numerous nominal species. A form which large leaves which retains the green long after they are dull green has often been mistaken for the next species which does not grow in our state. Another form with deeply lobed rusty downy leaves, often more deeply the lobes of the Northern and the sandy, with [illegible] leaves, is a peculiar form apparently little [illegible] though its smaller berries without bloom and in larger bunches grows in our bottom lands, and often climbs high trees, on account of its [illegible] downy leaves which are usually lobed at base, are [illegible] in use under the name of Cinerea. ~~[illegible]~~ Other forms with the leaves at last when old, naked and berries small and black are not rare in dry shady woods and it is not easy always to distinguish such forms from Cordifolia, unless the essential characters enumerated above are well [illegible] attention.

~~This is~~ We cultivate many varieties of this valuable species, the most important of which are Diamond Seedling, the Cynthiana and the Herbemont.

Vitis Lincecumii Buckley

Vitis Bourquiniana Buckley

Vitis Munsoniana Buckley

Vitis Longii Buckley

Missouri Botanical Garden
George Engelmann Papers

518 St Louis 8 July 1847

Lieber Schlechtendal,

ich habe Dir vor 3 oder 4 Tagen per Steamer geschrieben, und wahrscheinlich hast Du schon viele Briefe von mir in Händen, ehe Dich Dieser erreicht. – Herr Münch von Nieder, welcher der die bekannten Pflanzen Münch und Verwandten von Fallmerayer ist, hat die Güte diese Zeilen Dir einige historische Merkwürdigkeiten mitzutheilen. Zugleich hat er sich angeboten bei Lust in Oberpfalz, mit der er persönlich bekannt ist, die Vollmacht Dir von mir bestellten Commenten zu betreiben, und sie wenn nicht schon abgeschickt, selbst im Herbst mit hierher zu bringen. Ich habe sein Anerbieten mit grossem Danke angenommen, und bitte Dich Dich mündlich mit ihm zu besprechen. Wie Schade daß sie nicht schon hier sind; 4 davon sind schon seit verlangt worden, und ich glaube statt 6 könnte ich 12 brauchen und absetzen! Doch sollen wir bei der alten Taxe bleiben. – Jede Gefälligkeit die Du Herrn Münch erzeigst bringst, wird von mir dankbar anerkannt werden.

Dein

Georg Engelmann

~~of the shady river bottoms~~, # and is called river grape, bank grape or deer in some parts of the country chicken grape
in the woods from New England to Texas and to the Saskatchewan
western limits of the wooded parts of the Mississippi Valley;
in the shady river bottoms it attains its greatest development.
~~At least~~ ~~In the western states~~ its fruit has a fetid musky aromatic
taste — # The cultivated varieties of this form are known

2. Vitis riparia Mx Mostly a smaller plant than the last,
but with larger and more or less cut lobed shining glabrous,
or rarely somewhat downy leaves; lobes ~~as cut as the leaves~~
~~of the leaves~~ long and pointed; berries ~~small~~ as small
or often larger than the last usually mostly in little bloom much smaller bunches,
~~the seeds~~ each mostly ~~etc~~ with 1 or 2 seeds, ~~in each by~~ Rich
have a less pronounced ~~Vinaphe~~ than the last.
This species extends as far east and south as the last, and
much farther north, as it is the only ~~species~~ vine in lower
Canada. The northern form (north of New York to Michigan along the lakes) has fewer and larger berries
in a bunch, and is more distinctly marked; the southernmost
form has mostly smaller berries, and approaches nearer to the
last species, ~~often even in the form of the leaves~~
with which Prof Gray in the late editions of his manual
unites it; the fruit ripens always earlier (in Illinois it is often ripe to make in July) and is
~~more edible~~ pleasanter to the taste. A number of cultivated varieties
are referable to this species, among the ~~the~~ green Taylor, the
Delaware and probably the Clinton

3. Vitis aestivalis Mx Usually smaller than the first
climbing over bushes and smaller trees; leaves large
of firmer texture than both preceding ones entire or
~~with blunt lobes the lobes often~~ more or less deeply

4 Vitis Labrusca Lin. Plant usually not large, climbing over bushes and small trees, with large thick entire or sometimes deeply lobed very slightly dentate leaves, which are covered with a thick whitish or usually rusty downy felt or wool, which is retained on the under side, but is collected on the veins and at last disappears with wild plel.

Berries large in small or underhanging branches, with 2 or 3 or sometimes 4 seeds. —

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This plant is a native of the eastern declivity of the continent from New England to S. Carolina, where it prefers deep thickets, it is in some have others can to the western declivity of the Allegheny Mts, but is not found in the Mississippi valley. The most important (now cultivated varieties such as the Catawba, Concord, Isabella, Hartford Prolific and dozens of others are offspring of this species, and are all easily recognized by the unmistakable specific characters (especially the form and still more the down of the leaves may vary, especially the form of the seeds and the amount of the readily detachable above)

MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN
GEORGE ENGELMANN PAPERS

5 Vitis rotundifolia Michx bushy, or climbing ~~high~~, with small
2 or 3 inch long & rather ~~wide~~ rounded firm & glossy leaves rarely
somewhat hairy ~~downy~~ on the under side, with coarse or shallow teeth
This southern species ~~grows~~ is found always or very rarely not farther north
than North Carolina and Arkansas, but may perhaps
straggle into southern Missouri. Its cultivated varieties
especially the white Scuppernong are highly esteemed in the
south, but ~~cannot be cultivated~~ do not perfectly ripen in our climate.
To complete the list of grapes found in Missouri

~~In addition~~ must be mentioned the Sandgrape of Missouri Vitis
rupestris Scheele (named from Texas specimens found on rocky places
with us it grows on the gravelly or sandy banks of streams — the hills being very
~~it~~ often bushy and rarely climbing. It is very distinct without flexible
its leaves are small, glabrous, even somewhat glaucous on the under side, tooth cut polished
or pale yellow or the brown of the leaf, the last but the barely glaucous
as that of the ordinary grapevines, ~~with~~ berries small and
in small bunches. Seeds 3-4 blunt and with a
distinct ~~apex~~ cord on top. Ripe with us in August
earlier than any other grape except the V. riparia form. — 2 Texas sugar grape
rarely with an ~~elongated~~ elongated tip —
of a pale green colour